WHEELING. WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1878.

The Intelligencer.

There was an exciting debate in the per the question of voting a new loan the government in view of the possities of the Eastern difficulty. The onlar feeling in England is getting inel advance of that power toward Con tinople intensifies this feeling, unand out of Parliament it

The Cincinnati Gathat she is evidissatisfied with the condi-Russia will grant peace wholesome dread of being pleasure and German craft. She wants ntees from England before declarthe form of a round Parliamentary jority and a decided policy ensuing refrom, she will probably become embatic in announcing objections, other

To settle a dispute will you tell us if sterday's INTELLIGENCER the silver of the Treasury may prescribe. worth in 1873 one hundred s worth one hundred and two and March 2d, 1867.) enty-five one hundreths cents, it is

is to presume that it opened out higher 1873 than the average quotation for old, would, of course, have bought gov-nment bonds in 1873. They were a full al tender the same as gold up to that We presume the Trade Dollars in 1873. The old er dollars were generally Spanish for customs and in pay nt of public bonds up to 1874. Th gal tender quality of our American small

ed as far back as 1854 to \$5. The Drummer Question.

They have at last got through at Cinneati, with the much debated question What shall we do with the Drummers? ad the following is the conclusion

such as halves and quarters, was

own out of the system of commercia system, and the remedy for them, which

proportion to their efficiency and success. This compensation, the report suggested, should be for salary and traveling expenses on the basis of about one-third the gross profits on the goods sold, or on the average sales, not over 2½ per cent. Or the compensation for each year might be a fixed amount based on the business done by the salesman for the house during the preceding year. The report also recommended that members of the association should not employ or negotiate with any salesman, with a view of employing him, who is then in the employ of another member of the association without the latter's concurrence, or until without the latter's concurrence, or until

WOOL.

The Ontlook of the Market—The Proposed New Tariff—The Pres cut Schedule of Duties.

We have the Wool Growers' Bulletin o January 30th, issued at the Steubenville wool house, and its tone is not assuring as to the future of the market. In fact, the editor says that he "can report nothing encouraging." He attributes the soft tone of the market to the unsettled state of the country, and also to the proposed adjustment of the tariff. Inasmuch as the proposed tariff has just been made public by the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, we append the clause in regard to wool, as follows:

Woolen goods, wool, all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other animals, shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon into the three following classes: Class 1.—Clothing wool—that is to say

merino, mestina, metz or metiz wools, o other wools of merino blood, immediat other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote down, clothing wools or clothing wools of a like character of any of the preceding, including such as have heretolore been usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zesland, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Cannda and elsewhere, and also including all wools not bereiunfter described or designated in Classes 2 and 3.

Classe 2.—Combing wools—that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire down, combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also the hair of the alpaca goat and other animals.

Class 3.—Carpet wools and other similar wool, such as Denskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Sunth American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Sunth American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native

from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria and elsewhere.

The duty upon wool of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed; and the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured, shall be three times the duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed; and the duty upon wool of sheep or hair of alpaca goat and other animals, which shall be good and other animals, which shall be to make the state of the imported in any other than ordinary con dition as now and heretofore practiced or which shall be changed in its charac or which shall be changed in its charac-ter or condition for the purpose of evad-ing the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise sub-

ject.

Wools of first class, the value whereof at last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges it said port, shall be 32 cents or less a pound, 8 cents a pound. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said ports, shall exceed 32 cents a pound, 10 cents a pound.

She feels that the erection of Wools of second class and all hairs o alpaca goats and other animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be 32 cents or less a pound, 8 cents per pound. Wools of same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in said port, shall be 32 cents or less a pound, 8 cents per pound. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in said port, shall exceed 32 cents a pound, 10 cents per pound.

Wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the-United States, excluding the charges in said port, shall be 12 cis or less a pound, 22 cents per pound. Wools

less a pound, 22 cents per pound. Wools of same class, the value whereof at port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall exceed 12 cents a pound, 5 cents per

Wools on skin, same rates as other er at that date. Two Subscribers. | wools, the quantity and value to be ascer | According to the table published in tained under such rules as the Secretary

For the purpose of showing wherei to what it was worth on the precise from the present schedule of duties on wool, we herewith append the present but inasmuch as in 1872 it rates of duty, as follows (see Act of

March 2d, 1867.)

Class 1—Clothing Wools — Unwashed, costing 32c or less per lb., 10c per lb. and 11 per ct. ad val.; unwashed, costing more than 32c, 12c per lb., and 10 per ct. ad val.; washed, double the amount of duty. Class 2—Combing Wools—Washed and unwashed, costing 32c or less per lb., 10c per lb. and 11 per ct. ad val.; Class 3—Corret and other similar wo ls—Washed and unwashed, costing 12c per lb. or less, 3c per lb.; costing more than 12c per lb., 6c per lb. Scoured of all classes pay three times the duty on unwashed. Skeep Skins—"Coa wools on the skin, the same rates as on other the skin, the same rates as on other wools, the quantity and value to be as certained under such rules as the Secre en rags, shoddy, mungo and wast

Books, periodicals, pamphlets, bland books bound and unbound, and all print ed matter, engravings, bound and un bound, illustrated papers, and paper and maps, and charts, 20 per cent adva lorem. Type, plain book and newspa-per, 15 cents per pound; jobbing and or namental, 30 cents per pound.

Very valuable data are gathered each reek in the West and sent East to the New York Bulletin-a leading comme cial and financial paper in New York We scan these gleanings with much in terest as indices of business prospects in the West. The following is the last com

he West. The violetin:
nunication to the Bulletin:
Curcago, January 26.—The weather
for the past week has been very fine, just cold enough to keep the roads solid Our weekly trip into the country devel oped the fact that all through Centra

	Acres
vingston	
cLesp	320,000
oquals	306,000
a Salle	225,000
ngvmonde	170,0,0

INDIANA.
Elkhart County.—Wheat has so far
wintered well; no complaints of Hessian
fly. Corn was never better; was not hurt
by wet weather. New corn is now going

rapidly into market.

by wet weather; very little corn being marketed. The general impression in regard to ravages of Hessian fly seems to be that the stools of the wheat plant have gained such a substantial growth that the insect will be unable to do material Calhoun County.-Winter wheat cor

canon county.—where wheat of tinues to look well and has suffered no damage by freezing. Many of our farmers think the warm, wet month of December has improved the condition of such fields as were injured by insects. The half of our surplus wheat remains unsold.

Wisconsin.

Winnebago County.—Boads are now fine and wheat is coming in rapidly. Corn was not damaged by the wet weather.

Dane County.—If roads continue good, crops will go forward at once.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska County.—We have a magnificent crop of corn. The gold and silver question has retarded the movement of grain. "We think we can stand it with our produce as long as the East can do without it."

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER GENERAL NEWS.

Wreck of the Steamer Metropolitar on the North Carolina Coast---The Vessel a Total Loss.

Gladstone Responsible for the Wat Attitude of Greece.

Great Excitement in England Over War Question.

Forster and Cross Discuss the

Credit Bill. A Great Popular Demonstration o

Cannon Street. Congress Still Discusses the Silve

Question. Trade Dollars Refused by the Assistant Trassurer at New York.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

REMONETIZATION. Mr. Kernan presented petitions from the citizens of Erie and other counties of New York in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the specie re-A number of bills of private characte were passed during the morning hour.

Mr. Hamlin called up the House joint resolution extending the thanks of Con-gress to Henry M. Stauley, the explorer of Central Africa, and it was unanimous-

of Central Africa, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Maxey called up the Senate bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier and it was passed.

Mr. Hamlin sent to the 'derk's deak and had read the resolutions of the Maine Legislature in regard to the silver question. The resolutions are in favor of a single gold standard, and declare that the Senators and Representatives in Congress truly represent the State in opposing the silver bill. Laid on the table. The bill now being before the Stante, in presenting the resolutions, Mr. Hanlin said that they were agreed to with

Mr. Wallace presented petitions from the citizens of Lawrence county, Pa., fav-oring the passage of the constitutional amendment, separating Church and State.

Mr. Plumb called up the Senste bill to

Passed.

Mr. Voorhees presented a petition from James D. Williams, Governor of Indians, praying for an appropriation for the payment to the States of Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont and other States in like condition, of the unpaid balances of actual expenses incurred by them, respectively for enrolling, equipping and supplying troops to aid in the suppression of the late rebellion. Referred,

erred,

Mr. Beck introduced a bill to purchase,
suitable building for the use of the U.
5. Courts held at Louisville, Ky. Re-

At the expiration of the morning hour onsideration was resumed of the silver

could be considered an honest attempt at relief. The time had come when Con-gress could say and ought to say what in its judgment should be done in regard to the silver question. Nothing could be gained by postponing the further consid-ration of the bill until Monday. No new arguments could be produced. Some Senator might prepare himself to speak more intelligently, but no new light could be given. He was opposed to any delay.

could be given. He was opposed to all delay.

After some discussion on the motion of Mr. Bayard, further consideration of the sifver bill was postponed until Monday next, with the understanding that the debate should be resumed and continued from day to day till a vote shall be reached.

eached.

The Senate then adjourned until Mon-

HOUSE.

The resolution to investigate the charges of official misconduct in the l i. Western District Court of North Car ina was referred.

PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS.

The bill reported from the Committee on Postoffices fixing the pay of the higher class of letter carriers in large cities at \$1,000 and of the lower class at \$300 per

sl,000 and of the lower class at \$300 per annum was referred.

Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, from the Committee on Postcoffices and Postroads, per ported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the repairs needed on the Postfoffice at Cleveland. Adopted.

Mr. Money, from the same committee, reported a bill authorising the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis.

Pending action on the bill the morning

Pending action on the bill the morning hour expired.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Mr. Durham proceeded to explain the bill. It appropriated \$272.155, being \$144.49 less than last year. The present bill appropriated \$150,000 for the pay of cadeta, which would not in the least lessent the pay of each cadet, although it was \$17,000 less than was appropriated last year. The Committee on Appropriations had avoided making any unnecessary appropriations, and in this, its first bill, it had endeavored to keep down the expenditures for the military academy to what was actually requisite for the needs of the institution. He explained that there was a section in the bill providing that the appointment of civilians to be Second Lieutenants should be made only when more vacancies existed than could be filled by the assignment of the next graduating class of cadets.

The committee had also recommended the section providing that when once a caste has been annointed and has matri-

The committee had also recommended the section providing that when once a cadet has been appointed and has matriculated no other appointment from the same district shall be made during the term for which such cadet was appointed. If a vacancy should occur therein for any cause other than death or physical disability that would make the members of Congress more careful as to the character of the young men they selected to go there. The Secretary of War and General Schofield, Principal of the Academy, approved of that provision. After debate, but without action, the committee rose.

rose.

Mr. Harris, of Virginis, from the
the Committee on Elections, reported in
the Calafornia case against Pacheco, a
sitting member, and in favor of Wiggen-

stting memoer, and in taylor waggar-ton, contestant.

Mr. Wait presented the minority re-port taking the opposite grounds.

Mr. Springer presented a separate re-port on his own account, although con-curring in the resolution of the minority. Reports ordered printed.

Mr. Harris said he would call up the

Mr. Harris said he would call up the case Tuesday.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following additional members of committees: Expenditures of State Department, Messra. Turner and Bundy; Expenditures of Navy Department, Messra. Pattmore and Williams; Expenditures of Postoffice Department, Messra. Clark and McKinley; Expenditures of War Department, Mesers. Dickey and Reed; Expenditures of Interior Department, Messra. Patterson and Pound. Adjourned.

NAW YORK, January 31.—A snow storm has prevailed here since early this morning. Communication by telegraph with the South is interrupted.

COLUMNES, January 31.—About ten his morning, but is the last evenion.

heaviest snow storms known in this vicinity for years began here at 2 o'cloud this morning. Trains on all the roads running into the city are somewhat detained, and during the forenoon general business in the city was aimost suppended.

New York, January 31.—A snow storm accompanied by a heavy gale continued until night, when it turned into aleet and later to rain. Much damage to the edipping is feared.

Toromyto, January 31.—A furious snow storm prevailed in the western section of the Province all day. The snow is a foot deep and drifting badly. Travel is seriously impeded. A violent storm, with snow, began at noon to-day and is still unabated.

Financial Finery in Kannas City.

Financial Flurry in Kansas City Kansas, Mo., January 31.—The finan-cial flurry is aboutover. The announce-ment in the evening papers of the sus-pension of the Commercial National Bank had little or no effect. The business men and heavy depositors have not so far shown any uneasiness. The withdrawal of deposits have been confined to small depositors. The opinion is, while some of our business men may be embarrassed depositors. The opinion is, while some of our business men may be embarrassed by the reason of the lock-up of their means and being forced to pay heavy in-terest on loans they can weather the storm by close collections and careful dealings. There will be sufficient capacity on the part of banks to aid all the commercial ransactions. There is great confidence in the ability of the First National Bank Arade, resolutions of commence in the lamks were passed. When the banks closed there was good feeling all around. Prices for grain ruled a little higher. There are 244,253 bushels in store of which 123,082 are wheat and 94,970 corn.

Ohio Legislature

COLUMBUS, January 31.—In the Senate bills were introduced to repeal the com-pulsory education law; to provide for the better regulation of sales on execution; to amend sections 13 and 14 of the criminal

Chandler and Burne Still at it Washington, January 31.—Mr. Chandler has furnished the following additional telegrams:

NEW ORLEANS, January 30. NEW ORLEANS, January 30.

To W. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.:

The statements in my telegram are true, can be established, and having admitted their application to yourself, it is evident that your past connection with Louisiana affairs has been such as to justify one in declining any further correspondence with you upon that subject.

[Signed] E. A. BURKE.

WASHINGTON, January 31. To Mojor E. A. Burke, New Orleans, La. Please make public immediately all proofs of your charges against me, together with the memoranda you have the Wormley's Hotef conferences.

[Signed] W. E. CHANDLER.

Weiners Will Hang.

Sr. Louis, January 31.—Gov. Phelps has decided not to interfere in the case of Wm. Weiners, sentenced to be hanged here to-morrow. The execution will therefore take place.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 31.—Secretary of the Navy, Thompson, examined the training ship Saratoga, to-day, and found the hull sound, but the upper works were weakened by the rotten timbers. Two thousand dollars will place the ship in good condition. Secretary Thompson was gratified because of the discipline among the boys and their proficiency in the ship and shore practice. THE TARIFF BILL.

THETARIPP BILL.

The tariff bill was to-day submitted by the sub-committee to the full Committee on Ways and Means, who decided to consider it next Tuesday, Thureday and Saturday and every day thereafter until they shall take final action.

The Honse Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard Mr. Huntington in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad and in reply to those advocating the Texas Pacific Railroad.

as Pacific Railroad.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day continued hearing arguments on the Texas and Southern Pacific Railroad bills. Mr. Huntington addressed the committee in reply to Col. Scott's argument of last week. He denied the ascention that the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific were the same thing and said they were quite distinct in their organizations and sims, and when completed through to the East, the Southern Pacific would compete for the business now enjoyed by the Union and Central lines. He explained that years ago, before any of these questions had arisen or were thought of, in the settlement of some local differences, he and some friends of the Central had been persuaded to go to the help of the Southern Pacific, which had then but fity miles of road in operation, and that finding they were compelled to build under the law fifty miles a year at the Colorado end of the line and twenty miles a year at the western end, he had repeatedly offered to dispose of his entire interest in it, and in 1873 did sell a controlling portion in the whole line between Colorado and San Francisco to Colonel Scott himself, but he did not fulfil his contract. Since then a good deal more of the road had been built, but he was now willing to dispose of it to the United States or to Colonel Scott if he could be satisfied that it would be used as a part of the direct line to the gulf and lower Mississippi cities. PACIFIC RAILBOADS.

Col. Scott, and guarantee to put more money value into the road from their own mortgage bonds than Col. Scott's party would out of their bonds indorsed by the government, and to build the road within five or six gears. He offered to amend the bill now in the committee so within live or six gears. He ordered to amend the bill now in the committee so as to allow the same superrision and restrictions as to construction and rates by Congress over the Southern Pacific, between its eastern terminus on the Texas frontier and several posts in Southern California, as are contained in the Texas Pacific bit, so as to place the two offers on equality, except that the former asks no financial aid while the latter asks endorsements at the rate of \$25,000 and \$35,000 per mile. He claimed that the Southern Pacific route across to California, between the Yuma and Los Augelos posts, was not only the best as to the grades but also more directly in the line of through travel and traffic, and could be made to answer equally as well to San Diego, as the branch line was now within 90 miles of the harbor. He then read telegrams from the Treasurer of the Center that the su figure. telegrams from the Treasurer of the Cen-tral Pacific Co. status that the net float-ing debt, after deducting the cash in hand January 1, 1878, was \$1,184,000.

The House Committee on Kaval Affairs have suspended their adverse report on the claims of McKay & Secor, for extra compensation for building iron clad vessels, and have agreed to give them a hearing on Friday.

EXPORTS VS. IMPORTS. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement of the imports into and exports from each customs district of the United States during the calendar year of 1877. Aggregate value of merchandise exported \$620,000,000, imports \$480,000,000; excess in value of exports \$140,000,000.

ports \$140,000,000.7

PAY OF POSTMASTERS.

The bill reported by Mr. Waddell today from the House Committee on Postmasters, is a measure embodying the recommendations of the Department. It provides that the compensation of fourth class postmasters shall hereafter be based on the stampe cancelled as postage on matter actually mailed at their respective offices, instead of the amount sold. The bill provides heavy penalties for making false returns and trafficing in stamps. alse returns and trafficing in stamps

RESTRAINED FROM SALE.

To-day W. J. Murtagh filed a bill in equity against W. E. Chandler, E. A. Bollins and others, to restrain the sale of the National Republican building, which was advertised to take place to-day. Judge Wylie granted the restraining order. The sale was advertised under a deed of trust to secure the payman of a der. The sale was advertised under deed of trust to secure the payment of note for \$35,478.

FIRE RECORD.

\$150,000 Fire.

8150,000 Fire.

Boston, January 31.—A fire broke out this evening in the fifth story of the large six-story brick building 121 Medford street, Charlestown district, used for the manufacture of fine furniture by F. W. Holmes & Co. The building, 450 feet long and extending back 200 feet to Mystuc river, was filled with furniture, a large amount in the upper stories being finished. A violent storm, with a strong east wind, delayed the firemen, and the entire building was soon in flames. Three alarms, quickly followed by a general alarm, were sounded, and only by great exertion a most disastrous conflagration was stayed. At 10:30 the fire was under control. The factory and contents were completely destroyed, together with eight houses. Some twenty families are homeless and between 400 and 500 workmen out of work. The details of the lose and insurance are not yet available. Lose on factory, machinery and stock of furniture estimated at \$150,000; other losses about \$50,000.

Requiem for Victor Emmanuel New ORLEANS, January 31 .- In ac-New Obligans, January 31.—In ac-cordance with announcement, a require in commemoration of the death of King Victor Emmanuel was celebrated this morning at the Cathedral. Gens. Augur and De Trobriand, of the U.S. Army, with their staffs, in full uniform, with the whole corps of Consuls in diplomatic dress, were present. After mass the mili-tary corps, societies and invited guests repaired to Gruenwald Hall, where ad-dresses were delivered in Italian, English and French.

Another Savings Bank.

Another Navings Bank.

TOPKA, Ks., January 31.—The Topeka Bank and Savings Institute, in this
city, closed its doors to-day. The deposits are about \$140,000; notes, discounts
and stocks about \$22,500; real estate \$65,000. It is a State bank. The depositors
are in consultation to-night as to the best
course to pursue. It is probable that an
assignment will be made for the benefit
of the creditors. The failure caused a
flutter among small depositors in other
banks, but as every one was paid who
presented a check it soon subsided.

FOREIGN NEWS. THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Gladstone Accused of Stirrin Up the Greeks.

LONDON, January 31.—It is stated that question is to be asked in the House of a question is to be asked in the House of Commons to-night respecting the correspondence between Gladstone and Negropontis. Gladstone sometime ago was accused for inciting the Greeks to attack Turkey. He refuted the charge and challenged the Daily Telegroph, which printed the charge, to produce its informant. It is reported that the question to-night will elicit the fact that Layard, Ambasador at Constantinople, furnished the charge to the Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent.

WHAT ORVECT IS DOING A special from Athens says that the Chamber is holding a secret sitting to decide whether the Government shall accede to the petitions for support and protection received from Thessaly.

THE BUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

ADBIANOFLE, JANUARY 31.—The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on the 26th by railroad from Hermanli and took up his quarters in the Governor's palace. The Russian Van Guard occupied Boboski, Haskros, Dematics and Kirk Kilissa. The Ccarowitch's army arosed the Lom in force. The Turks are everywhere retreating upon the fortresses of the quadrilateral.

NO NEWS OF PEACE. London, January 31.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed as follows yesterday: "I can state positively that the Russian Government has received no intelligence of the signing of the armistice."

A RUMOR THAT IS NOT CREDITED.

The Rotterdam Courant publishes un der reserve a private telegram from Con-stantinople, which does not obtain cred-ence, asserting that the peace negotia-tions have been broken off; that the Turks tions have been broken on; that her turks will resist to the last extremity, and that the foreign Ambassadors are taking measures for the protection of Christians.

THE BRITISH CABINET EXPERIENCES CHANGE.

It is reported that at the Cabinet council yesterday the party of action gained the ascendant and an important ministerial statement will be made at an early stage of the pending debate, which will alter the aspect of the situation. If no news or unsatisfactory news touching the armistice be received before the session the Government's majority will probably the Governments majority largely exceed one hundred. The signing of the armistice would reduce the ma-jority and increase the vigor and bitter-ness of the opposition attacks. There is some talk among the radicals of opposing they will most likely decide to leave the members to their individual responsibi-

A meeting was advertised for 3 o'clock this afternoon at the City Terminus Hothis afternoon at the City Terminus Hotel, on Cannon street, to protest against the supplementary vote of six million pounds. Long before the advertised hour the hotel and all the adjacent streets and open space were filled with crowds, which cheered the government, sang patriotic songs and held impromptu meetings in support of the government's policy. The preprietor of the hotel called in the police, but a small squad was sent in response, and their request had no affect on the crowd. Several public rooms in the hotel were gutted. No attempt was made to hold an anti-credit meeting. HOUSE OF COMMONS THE SCENE OF INTER

The House of Commons was very crowded in all parts this morning by per sons anxious to listen to the debate on the government's motion for a supplementar, note. Many peers and foreign represen-

stives were present. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of Sir Statord Authoric, characterior, the Excheque, in replying to a question, and the government will not object to furnish the House with correspondence respecting the Gladatone-Negropontis incident.

cident.

Under Foreign Secretary Rourke, in reply to a question, said he had heard to-day that the telegraph line between Constantinople and Gallipolis was cut.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in response to an inquiry by Mr. Chaplin, said at the latest advices no armistice had been signed. The Russians are still advancing southward, but he was ignorant, as to what tooint had been reached.

dispatch, he said: I can only say that the government does entirely adhere to those conditions.

Mr. Forster is now (5 r. M.) amid cheers of the opposition, moving his amendment to a vote of credit, declaring that the House sees no reason for adding to the people's burdens by voting additional supplies. Mr. Forster said he saw nothing in the peace conditions endangering British interests. He was convinced the absolute necessity of his amandment. The vote demanded by the government to was unprecedented. If it was the duty of the House to vote money when wanted, it was the duty of the government to say what it was wanted for. The only information the House had was that the government intended to flourish the vote in the face of the forthcoming Congress on the Eastern question. The interpretation put upon the motion was that the government thought the peace conditions are unsatisfactory. He could find nothing in them calling for a suspicious stituted on the part of Great Britain. If Russia desired to take advantage of her victories to alter existing treatles-concerning the Dardennelles, that was only russia desired to alter existing treaties con-cerning the Dardennelles, that was only natural; but Prince Gortschakoff has said he regarded this as a matter not to be settled by Russia.

be settled by Russia.

Mr. Forster then arraigned the recent foreign policy of the government, and declared that they were not entitled to this vote as a vote of confidence and did not need it for any interest of the country.

Mr. Forster spoke for an hour and a half. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, i

all. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, in reply to a question, said that he had no information concerning the armistice. He had just seen Count Schouveloff, the Russian Ambassador, and he had none. He (Lord Derby) saw a confidential communication from Prince Gortschakoff to Count Schouveloff, saying he was at a loss to explain the delay. Certainly Turkey was equally unaware of the cause. Lord Derby supposed that an explanation of this perplexing situation would soon be forthcoming. In reply to a question as to whether the occupation of too stantinople by the Russians alone or in conjunction with the other powers had been put forward as one of the conditions of peace, Lord Derby replied unhesitatingly in the negative. He said that no proposal had been made by Russia that diplomatic sanction should be given to the occupation of Constantinople, and no proposal had been made for a joint to the coupation.

Mr. Orces said that Mr. Forster's a speech was intended to create a feeling that there was a war party in the government which desired credit in order to apply it to warlike purposes. This imputation he distinctly denied, He also declined to admit that the vote was in-

tended as a general vote of confidence.
All the government asked was that money should be granted which might be necessary, and that it be given in full confidence so that it might be used if absolutely necessary. The government had never swerved from the policy of Lord Derby's dispatch of the 6th of May. He characterized the speeches made sgainst the government outside of the House as lying speeches. [Cheers from the Ministerial benches.] He commented on the delay in making known the terms of peace and the coincident rapid advance of the Russian forces, and pointed out that the delay was not caused by the Turks, but by the Russians. He asked, where was the strategic reason for a Russian advance on Constantinople when the basis of peace was already accepted by Turkey. He taunted the opposition, amid a storm of derisive shouts of "withdraw," of being the friends of the Russians, and maintained that, seeing the Russians, and maintained that, seeing the Russians still advancing, the government was bound to persevere in the vote. The government must exercise the

by the estimate now submitted. The government's object was a substantial and lasting peace. He had not believed until he saw that the amendment would be put, but he had no doubt it would be defeated by an overwhelming majority. The House was very lively during both Forster's and Cross' speeches, and there were cheers and counter cheers from either side of the House.

Sir Wilfred Lawson opposed the vote, and contended that the proper course of the government was to go to the country and get the opinion of their constituencies.

Mr. Bright lamented Sir Stafford Northcote's tone in giving notice of a

cies.

Mr. Bright lamented Sir Siafford Northcote's tone in giving notice of a supplementary vote. He had spoken as if the freedom of the Christian provinces of Turkey was opposed to the interests of England, Mr. Bright hoped the six million pounds would not be used to restrict that freedom. He thought the terms of peace contained nothing that should alarm the people.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, during the debate which arose on the question whether the government would take steps to secure the protection of the Musselmen in European Turkey. Lord Derby said he was not one of those who attached a great importance to Armenia as involving British interests, but he doubted the prudence of holding the language in this House which must be an encouragement to the Russians to advance in that direction. He could entertain the view that this war grew out of a local disturbance in Herzegovinia, and had not been planned before. The government's first care would be to secure a settlement of peace with the concurrence of all the European Powers, and when the terms of peace were known they would receive the deepest and most.

identical, nor is Austria's and England's action analogous. A friendly interchange of opinion, such as would naturally arise from the present situation, is now proceeding between Vienna and St. Petersburg. The latest statement of Count Andrassy respecting the preliminaries of peace does not bear any unfriendly interpretation. The attitude of Austria is that of a friendly power. All the views expressed by Austria concerning due regard for its interests have been met by Russia in a considerate spirit, befitting the personal relations between the Cara and Emperor. Russia, it is added, is not disniclined to settle in common what is of common interest.

AUSTRIA.

Her Position on the Eastern Question.

London, January 31.—A special from Vienna says: The Austrian Ambassado at St. Petersburg is understood to hav delivered yesterday to Prince Gortscha koff a note declaring that Austria in n ropean Conference at a feminal and determine all the points of peace conditions affecting the common interests

GREECE.

ATHERS, JABRUARY 31.—The secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was very important. M. Courmann-donous, the Greek premier, submitted a ministerial programme. He said that if it was accepted the ministers of finance, war and marine would submit extraor-dinary estimates. The Premier recommended the Chamber to continue its deliberations to-day. He said that if there was no quorum present he should regard it as a vote of want of confidence and resign.

sign.
Twenty-four Communists in the district
of Valo Thessaly formed a provisiona government.

A Lock Out. London, January 31.—Two thousand cotton operatives were locked out at Manchester for refusing to submit to a reduction of 12 per cent in their wages. WILL BEFUSE TO VOTE.

ome rulers at the meeting to-da

decided to abstain from voting on the government's motion for the credit vote The Times condemns Mr. Gladstone' speech at Oxford yesterday.

GERMANY. LONDON, January 31.—A special from Berlin says: There seems to be some chance that the Federal Council will declare a bill, which is to pave the way for the appointment of German ministers. It involves a change of the constitution and requires a majority of two-thirds. However, as it is impossible for the Chancelor to bear the burden imposed by existing laws, saddling him with the control of the entire German administration, an earnest endeavor will be made to realize the contemplated change.

Rome, January 31.—The Pope has ratified plans for the reconstruction of the Scottish Hierarchy, appointed two Archishops and four Suffrageans and will hold consistory shortly to give palliums to the Archbishops.

to the Archbishops.

It is thought that the Ultramontaine Cardinals are trying to bring about such bad relations between the Vatican and Italian government as will lead to the removal of the conclave from Rome,

Wreck of the Steamship Metro polis-248 Persons on Board-Fifty Swim Ashore.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 31.—The Signal Service observer at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as fol-lows:

The steamship Metropolis stranded on

The steamship Metropolis stranded on Currintuck beach, three miles south of Currintuck Light-house, and is a total loss. She had 248 persons on board, 50 of whom swam ashore. They received no aid from the life saving stations. The Chief Signal Officer has ordered one of the operators at Kitty Hawk to go at once on horseback to the acene of the wreck and open a telegraph station there, and forward all information as rapidly as it can be obtained. The wreck is

as it can be obtained. The wreck is about 20 miles north of Kitty Hawk Sta-

The steamer was commanded by Capt. Ankers. Paul J. White, formerly chief engineer of the Lehigh Navigation Co., and James T. Moore, a well known engineer, were in charge of her cargo of railroad stores, &c. The wife and little of Mr. Collins, one of the contractors, were among the passengers.

Westuckey James 31.—The mea-

were among the passengers.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The messenger who brought the news of the wreck of the Metropolis to the operator at Kitty Hawk did not visit the wreck, but as iar as can be sacertained at present it appears that there are persons still on board. Full particulars will be obtained as soon as the operator reaches the scene, whither he started at 7:30 and should reach there by midnight.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed Admiral Frenchard, in command at Norfolk, to send a steam launch through the canal to the scene of the wreck. The Signal Service Sergeant at Norlolk reports the steamer Croaton and the coast wreck-

the steamer Croaton and the coast wreck-ing steamer Rescue started. NORFOLK, VA., January 31.—At 6:30 this evening the steamship Metropolis, from Philadelphia for Para, Brazil, went government's first care would be to secure a settlement of peace with the concurrence of all the European Powers, and when the terms of peace were known they would receive the deepest and most earnest consideration of the government; one whose obvious duties it would be to secure as far as possible equal justice to the Ottomans and Christians.

London, January 31.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Semi-official contradiction is given to the report of the dispatch of identical statements by Eogland and Austria to Russia. The Austrian and Eoglish notes are by no means identical, nor is Austria's and Eogland's south southeast. The vessel awang broadsction analogous. A friendly interchange of opinion, such as would naturally arise

A. W. Newton, and George W. Stainroot, fireman; J. J. Moore, engineer; Joseph Brady, assistant steward; Dr. Green, physician; E. La Farcade, clerk; Paul J. White, general manager.

Bank Safe Blown Open.

HARTFORD, January 31.—The Deep River National Bank was entered by bur-glars last evening. The vault was blown open which aroused the citizens and the

Two burglars were arrested in New Haven, on the train from Saybrook, who gave their names as R. W. Hubbell, of Ohio, and James Watson, of New York.

Greenback Delegates.

tee to-day, the following delegates at large were appointed to represent this State at Toledo, (Ohio) Convention, S. G. Rice, Albany, Ralph, Beaumont, Elyria: Al-ternates, William P. Groom, Naw York

CROOKEDNESS. WILKESBARRE, PA., January 31.—C. Schutter, Justice of the Peace, has been arrested at Hazleton, charged with compounding felooy and malfeasance. He released a Mollie Maguire named Dormick McGynn, who was arrested for passing counterfeits.

CASUALTIES-Burned to Death.

INDIANAPOLS, January 31—A child nine months old, of a colored man named James Price, was burned to death this morning, by its clothing taking fire dur-ing the temporary absence of its mother. Turned Up All Right. SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The bark W. A. Holcomb, supposed to have been lost, with all hands, on a voyage from Honolulu to Baker's Island, returned to Honolulu. She had been unable to make a landing at the Island on account of the weather.

The Walkists. CIMCINNAIT, January 31.—O'Leary ended half of his 400-mile walk in two minutes less than half the allotted time, and is still in good condition. Bartlett, the amateur who tried to walk half the same distance in 62 hours, fell short 74 miles.

. CRIMES.

BALTIMORE, January 31.—James Bich-ardson was fatally stabbed last evening by an unknown colored man during a drunken quarrell. For Additional Telegraph see Eourth Pag

CHARLES E. DWIGHT, PRACTICAL CHEMIST. Is prepared to reake careful and complete analyses of Iron Orea, Limestones, Mineral Waters, etc.

LABORATORY, COR 24TH and CHAPLINE STS., WHEELING, W. VA. SELLERS LIVER PILLS

Controlled St. Brothathe, and all Derange-ments of the Liver.

"Sellery' Vermifrage, the great Worm De-streyer." Explicit 640 Jargs, five severa from my attist. B years od. Wn. Sarver, its Louiz, its. Price each Bir. If your drugged dur's keep them, send for hom. B. E. SELLERS & GO., Propy, Pittsburgh, Price DRIED PEACHES.